FREE GRATIS

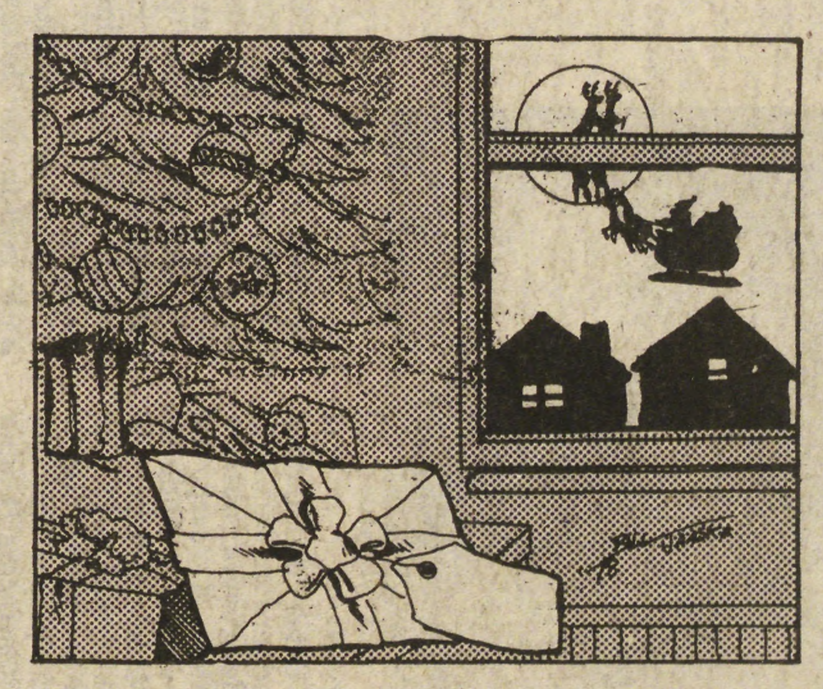
TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

Vol. 10 No. 8 Dec. 1987

Season's Greetings

Feliz Navidad



Desejam a Todos Boas Festas

Posters For Peace





"In Ironbound, you all work together to keep out a garbage incinerator that will hurt your neighborhood, or to get your firehouse reopened, or to stop the airplane noise. You know what's best for the neighborhood and you work to make it happen. The people in the countries in Central America want to be able to decide what's best for their country too. They don't want the Reagan administration deciding for them."

The speaker was Sister Carla Barr, the guest speaker at the ***Peace on Earth Spaghetti Dinner*** sponsored by the **Ironbound Peace Education Project** on December 4.

"The United States has been controlling what goes on in Central America since the 19th century," Sister Carla said. "In Nicaragua for example, the United States Marines invaded in the 1920's and stayed in that country for years. When the Marines left, the United States put in the dictator Somoza, whose family was one of the richest in the world. In 1979, the Nicaraguan people had a revolution and threw Somoza out. Ever since then, the United States has been trying to get back in control by giving money to the contras to overthrow the very popular government. People in Nicaragua want to run their own country, not have the United States government telling them what to do."

"Another example is Guatemala. In 1954, the people there had elected Arbenz as their President. He wanted to help the people, so he divided up the huge plantations to give land to **all** the people - not just the big companies, like United Fruit Company. The big companies were angry, and they told the United States government, which went in and paid people to cause trouble for Arbenz. This eventually led to him being forced to resign."

"Right now our government is giving ***$1 and one half million a day*** to the government of El Salvador. The government is using it to buy weapons and military equipment. Ordinary people are being kidnapped, tortured, and killed by the military police. And they are living in terrible poverty. The people there want peace. They want help, but not bombs, guns or hand granades."

"You want to control your own neighborhood. The people of Central America want to control their own country. We should tell our own elected officials here that they should get out and let the Central American people decide how they are going to run their own countries."

About 100 people attended the Spaghetti Dinner at St. Stephan's Church. The room was decorated with the beautiful Peace Posters drawn by students from many schools in the area. The winning students were guests at the dinner, and received awards. The winners were:

Paul Morales, St. Benedict's School, Gr.2
John Couto, St. Benedict's School, Gr.1
Tony Almeida, St. Benedict's School, Gr.2
Jessica Rodriguez, South St. School, Gr.3
Victor Fernandes, St. Benedict's, Gr.4
Miguel Pita, St. Benedict's, Gr.4
Marieliza Berdedica, South St., Gr.5
Yajaira Valentin, South St. School, Gr.5
Diogo Taveres, St. Benedict's, Gr.6
Rhasheda Daniels, Project Link, Gr.7
Henry Angelini, St. Benedict's, Gr.7
Tamika Donaldson, Project Link, Gr. 7
Paula Amaral, East Side High School
Pedro Gabriel, East Side High School
Tom Shea, Good Counsel High School
Edgar Ruiz, East Side High School

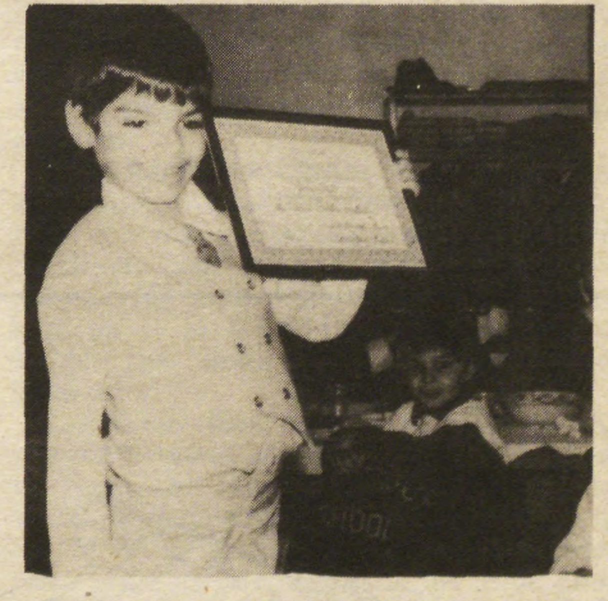
Especially beautiful this year were the posters made by the East Side High School Art Students under the direction of their teacher, Ms. Elaine Zenna.

The winning posters will be displayed at the Van Buren St. Branch of the Public Library in January.

A delicious spaghetti dinner was prepared and served. Special thanks go to all who helped, especially: Roni Faulkner, Lorraine Limaldi, Madelyn Hoffman, Suzanne Faulkner, Ed, Dave Robinson, Steve Moctezuma, Rev. David Burgess, and the many other men and women from the church and community who helped prepare the food and set up tables. Texeira's Bakery donated a beautiful cake which said ***Peace on Earth!***

Congratulations to all the winning students!









Give your trash a second chance.  **Recycle.**



Ironbound is
Recycling Newspapers!
Read all about it!

Beginning December 8th
Curbside Collection
of Newspapers will
start in the Ironbound
Section of Newark

Newspapers are to be
separated from other
household garbage.

The newspapers should be bundled or tied and
left at the curbside for collection.

For further information contact the
Office of Recycling at 62 Frelinghuysen Ave.
Phone (201) 733-6683



MC CARTER HIGHWAY RT. 21
RAYMOND BLVD.
POINIER ST.
MANUFACTURERS PL.
ROUTE # 189
11
12
13
14

IRONBOUND COLLECTION

11 MONDAY 1st-3rd Week of Every Month	12 THURSDAY 1st-3rd Week of Every Month	13 MONDAY 2nd-4th Week of Every Month	14 THURSDAY 2nd-4th Week of Every Month
Ave. A	Alyea St.	Adams	Barbara St.
Ave. B	Ann St.	Bruen St.	Berlin St.
Ave. C	Backus St.	Chambers St.	Brinsmaid Pl.
Adams St.	Barbara	Clover St.	Ball St.
Astor St.	Chestnut St.	Commerce St.	Chapel St.
Calumet St.	Clifford St.	Congress St.	Charles St.
Chestnut St.	Darcy St.	Downing St.	Christie St.
Clifford St.	Delancy St.	Ferguson St.	Cortland St.
Dawson St.	Denbigh St.	Ferry St.	Darcy St.
Delancy St.	El m St.	Filmore	Fillmore St.
Emmet St.	Ferdon St.	Green St.	Ferry St.
Garden St.	Garrison	Hamilton St.	Freeman St.
Hermon St.	Gotthart	Jackson	George St.
Jefferson St.	Hanover	Jefferson	Hawkins St.
Johnson St.	Hennesy St.	Lafayette St.	Komorn St.
E. Kinney St.	Hensler	Madison	Kossuth St.
Malvern	Houston St.	Market St.	Lentz Ave.
Miller St.	Jabez	McWhorter St.	Lexington St.
Murray St.	E. Kinney	Merchant	Main St.
New York St.	Komorn	Monroe	Manufacturers Pl.
Nichols	Kossuth	Polk	Magazine St.
Pacific St.	Lafayette	Prospect St.	Magaretta St.
Parkhurst St.	Lang St.	Raymond Blvd.	Marne St.
Poinier St.	Malvern	Somme	Mary St.
South St.	Marne St.	Van Buren St.	McGregor Ave.
Tomkins Pt. Road	Napolean St.	Union St.	Mott St.
Vanderpool St.	Nichols St.		Niagara St.
Vesey St.	New York Ave.		Oxford St.
Walnut St.	Oliver St.		Richards St.
Warwick	Patterson St.		Rome St.
Wright St.	Polk		Schalk St.
	Pulaski St.		Somme St.
	Rome		St. Francis
	South St.		Vincent St.
	Stockton St.		
	Van Buren St.		
	Varnum St.		
	Walnut St.		
	Wall St.		
	Wheeler Point Road		
	Wilson Ave.		

Why We Have A Housing Crisis

Most people know from their own experience how high rents have gotten and how hard it is to find apartments in Newark. But many people don't know why this is happening.

Some of the reasons for the housing crisis in Newark were presented during ***Justice For All: A Peoples Hearing on the Housing Crisis.*** The Peoples Hearing was held Nov. 21 at the Second Presbyterian Church.

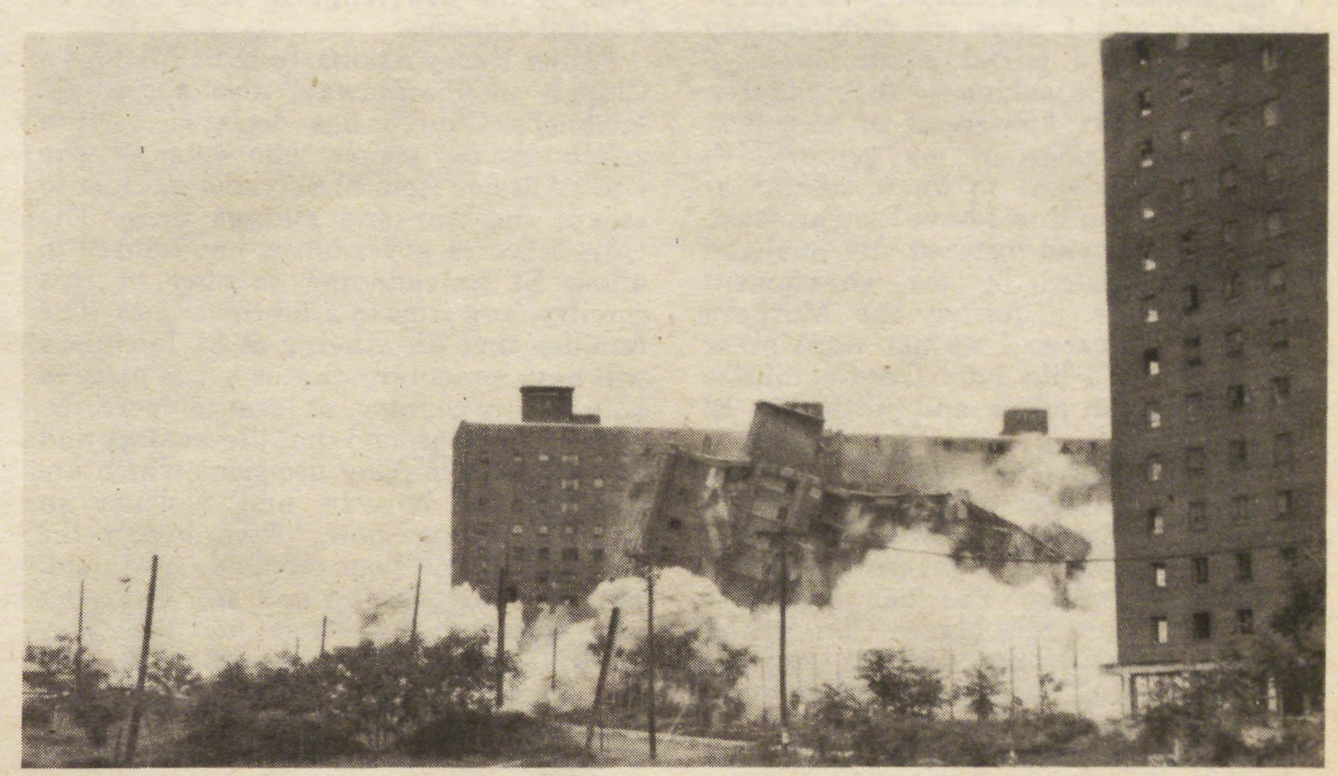
Public housing apartments were built with tax money in order to provide homes for people at reasonable rents. In May 1987, the Newark Housing Authority (NHA) began dynamiting buildings which contain thousands of apartments. For the last ten years, the Housing Authority has refused to spend money for maintenance or security for the buildings. They also refused to spend about $100 million that the Federal Government gave them to fix up the buildings. Then they used the poor condition of the buildings as an excuse for blowing them up. The Housing Authority plans to destroy 39 buildings, containing thousands of apartments, even though there are 13,000 people waiting for apartments on their waiting list. They will replace only a small percentage of what they are destroying.

"When elected officials talk about all the new housing that is being built in Newark now, what they don't say is that it is ***too expensive*** for most Newark residents to afford," said Councilman Donal dtucker, the first speaker at the Peoples Hearing. "There is a tremendous need for housing for people with low incomes. The problem was bad twenty years ago, and it has gotten much worse. Thousands of 2 and 3 story frame buildings have been torn down. The NHA is blowing up buildings that could provide homes for thousands of people. Instead of building **more** housing, City officials are doing things which mean we will have less affordable housing."

"Those 800 apartments which the Housing authority has already destroyed can never be replaced," said Councilman Tucker. "People have got to tell the Housing Authority and the City that they want these demolitions stopped. The Housing Authority is saying that they will replace what they destroy, but they only have money for 200 townhouses. They are playing games with people. The only way that the City is going to stop these demolitions and build more housing for low income people is if people organize to make it happen. The politicians are not going to do it on their own. Unless all the people here today organize, nothing will happen."

In spite of frigid weather, more than 80 people attended the special hearing. The panel which heard the testimony included Vic De Luca, from the Ironbound Community Corporation, and representatives from the Archdiocese of Newark's Commission on Peace and Justice, the Communication Workers of America, the Junior League, and Horizontes newspaper. The hearing was organized by **Right To Housing** and the **Coalition To Save Rent Control**. More than 30 speakers presented testimony about the things which are making the housing problem worse.

Many of those who spoke were tenants in large buildings where services which the residents pay for are not being provided. These people are afraid that conditions in their buildings will continue to get worse, and they will have no where to move to, and that rents will rise so high that they cannot afford them.



Thousands of apartments will be destroyed if the Newark Housing Authority gets its way, even though thousands of families are on the waiting list for public housing.

"Our building has no heat most of the time. We had an inspection done recently which documented 742 code violations which have not been corrected. Tenants have to get organized and demand that something be done about these problems, or we will have no place to live," said Nate Bowman, from 515 Elizabeth Ave.

In some of the buildings, the federal office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) holds the mortgage or provides a subsidy to help tenants pay the rent. In these buildings, HUD is supposed to make sure the housing is "decent and safe." But HUD often pays no attention to problem in the buildings. "I think that HUD and the managers are in cahoots to destroy good buildings and push people like us out into the street," said Francine Christopher from 440 Elizabeth Ave. "It is also unbelievable for the owners to demand a 23% rent increase, like they did in our building. HUD officials pretend that there is a system to respond to our comments, but they ignore what we say anyway. Tenants in Newark are all in the same leaky boat. The time is past when we could just coast along. We have got to get together, work together, and save our homes."

Tenants in 10 large apartment complexes in which HUD plays a role recently held a demonstration outside the HUD office. The tenants hope that by working together, and making their problems public, they can get HUD to take action to solve some of the problems in their buildings, and keep their homes decent and affordable.

For many others it is too late. High rents have already forced them out of their homes. There are an estimated 10,000 homeless people in Newark. Many of these homeless families look for temporary help at shelters in Newark, but all the shelters together only have several hundred beds. The essex County Welfare Department is paying for hundreds of other families to live in hotels. But the families are far away from their relatives, schools and jobs.

Rev. Eric Duff, from the Apostles House Family Shelter in Newark, where homeless families can find a temporary place to stay, said, "The main reason that people are homeless is that they cannot afford the cost of rent in this area. What is the hope for these homeless women and children? There is no hope, when City officials and the Housing Authority are blowing up affordable apartments. Where are people going to live? Some of these children may face a lifetime of having no place to live."

Mukasa Kumanyika from Isaiah House Family Shelter in East Orange said there are 2000 homeless people there and "98% of them are single women with children."

Strong Rent Control Needed

Because rents are so high in the area, rent control becoems one of the few protections that tenants have. The rent control law in Newark was passed in 1973. Although the law does not cover HUD buildings, it does help thousands of tenants in other privately owned buildings by controlling the amount that the landlord can raise rents each year. The law also gives tenants other rights, like the right to receive services like heat and hot water in exchange for the rent they pay, and to pay less if they do not receive the services.

Bill Holland, a tenant from 80 Grafton Ave., spoke about the importance of strong rent control in keeping rents affordable. "Without rent control, we don't have a chance. If you find anyone opposed to rent control, it is a landlord, not a tenant. People just could not afford their rents without it."

Landlords also try to find loopholes in the rent control law which will allow them to raise the rents sky high. Geraldine Howard of 25 Van Velsor Place, told how her landlord was asking for an unlimited rent increase by claiming he had done "substantial rehabilitation" on the building. "All he really did was do a little painting and some things he should have done for normal buidling maintenance," said Ms. Howard. "Then he said this was 'substantial rehabilitation.' What he wants to do is drive rents so high that we'll leave and then he can change this building into condominiums."

"Loopholes like this in the law are one of the reasons we are conducting a petition drive to get the rent control law made stronger," said Frank Hutchins from the **Coalition To Save Rent Control**. "Once we get enough names on these petitions,

Salvadoran Mothers Struggle For Justice

"My name is Maria Teresa Tula. I am 37 years old and I have six children. My crime is that I joined a committee of mothers who are looking for their children who have been kidnapped or killed by government troops in my country, El Salvador. We want to know where our children are. For this, I have been arrested, put in prison, and tortured. My husband was assassinated by the government death squads. I joined the Mothers Committee because I do not want other women to suffer like I did. Our Committee is working for peace and justice in El Salvador."

Maria Teresa Tula was one of the speakers at a Memorial Service for 4 American churchwomen who were murdered in El Salvador by government death squads 8 years ago. The four nuns - Ita Ford, Jean Donovan, Maura Clarke, and Dorothy Kazel - were working with the poor people of El Salvador, trying to make life better for them.

Mrs. Tula pointed out that 70,000 other people have also been killed by government troops in El Salvador. "You don't get real information here because your television and your newspapers are censored. You are told that El Salvador has a democracy now under President Duarte, and that everything has changed. But the truth is that the killings have continued for 7 years. Thousands of people have been captured, tortured, and killed. The Reagan administration keeps giving money to El Salvador, and this money is used for more killing and more bombing in my country. El Salvador is practically a colony of the United States because all the decisions about what goes on in my country are made by the Reagan administration. Now the United States doesn't even want to give me a visa to come here to speak because I am telling people what is *really* going on in El Salvador."

The Memorial Service is sponsored each year by the Interreligious Task Force on Central America.

Father Henry Atkins, from St. Michael's Church in Piscataway, also spoke. St. Michael's Church has declared itself a sanctuary for people who come to the United States from El Salvador in order to escape the war and killings there. The United States government has refused to allow El Salvadorans to stay in this country, and tries to send them back. The families that are staying at St. Michael's will have sanctuary, that is a safe place to stay in this country, at least temporarily.

Father Atkins said that the wealthy and powerful are making decisions which are causing the poverty and violence in Central America now. "According to the powerful people, poor people do not count. We have to speak up and say that poor people are human beings, and that they have the same right to a dignified life, with enough food, clothing, education and work as any other person. This is a world where **1 million dollars a minute** is spent to build weapons, at the same time that thousands of people need basic things in order to survive."

Father Juan Antones from Pearl Lagoon, Nicaragua, also spoke at the Memorial. The city of Montclair has declared Pearl Lagoon its "Sister City." Several people from Montclair have visited Pearl Lagoon, and visitors from the Nicaraguan town visit the people of Montclair, and tell them what is really going on in Nicaragua.

Mr. William Ford, the brother of one of the four churchwomen who was killed, asked all those present to talk to their neighbors about what they had heard. "Raise your voices and tell our government officials that we should not be giving aid to the El Salvadoran government, when this money - our tax dollars - is used to kidnap, torture, and kill people."

continued from p.3

Why We Have A Housing Crisis

the Council will have to adopt a law that gives more protection to tenants, or put it to a vote of all the people."

Changing apartment buildings into condominiums is another reason Newark is losing affordable apartments. B.T. Mathis, a resident of a building on Chancellor Ave., which the owner wants to convert to condominiums, spoke about the situation. "With condo conversions, the landlord sells the apartment. But hardly any of the current tenants can afford to buy their aparmtnet. People of low and moderate income cannot do it, and have no place to go. What is going to happen to those who cannot afford to buy these homes?"

Changing buildings from apartments to condominiums has caused thousands of tenants in Hoboken and Jersey City to be forced out of their homes. Now housing developers who have made a lot of money in those towns are starting to come to Newark. There are 8 buildings along Elizabeth Ave. which are going to be sold as condominiums.

"Tenants have to ask our elected officials who are you most concerned about: deelopers coming into the city or the people of Newark?" said Mr. Mathis.

Other people stand to make money from the housing crisis.

"It is a scandal. For years former Mayor Gibson contributed to letting Columbus Homes deteriorate. Now he stands to make a lot of money when they blow up the buildings, and build middle and upper income housing there," said Jeff Fleischer, another speaker at the Peoples Hearing.

Elizabeth Sykes, a teacher with many students who live in Columbus Homes, testified about how the Housing Authority is evicting people there now, so that they will not have to relocated the families when they get ready to blow up the building. She said that the Housing Authority has let people fall behind on the rent, and has not said anything, and now suddenly is demanding all the rent, and throwing out families who cannot pay it. When one family is evicted they double up with another family, and then both families are evicted. "They are forcing out as many families as they can," she said.

Mr. Fleischer also criticized the way city officials are using money they got through the Mt. Laurel court decision. The money was supposed to provide housing for low income people. Instead, it's being used to build townhouses which only those with higher incomes will be able to afford, according to Mr. Fleischer.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the panel chairperson, Vic De Luca, said the panel members would issue a report about the testimony they had heard that day.

Nancy Zak reminded those present that the Peoples Hearing was only one step, adn that tenants must continue to work together to get action on their problems, and push for the construction of housing that really is affordable to low incomer residents.

Congratulations!

Congratulations to JoAnn Rodriguez on being first in her class at Cornell University. JoAnn, the daughter of Edna Rodriguez, who translates for *Ironbound Voices*, is in her sophomore year at Cornell.

Victory At Sea

Residents of Ocean County scored some major victories last month against a huge garbage incinerator that had been planned for their area.

Ocean County includes most of the beach communities where thousands of New Jesey residents go for their summer vacation each year.

A citizens' group, **Stop All Incineration Now,** was sure that the majority of Ocean County residents did **not** want a garbage incinerator built. They asked that the Ocean County Board of Freeholders hold a referendum (a special election) on the question of garbage incinerators. Members of the group thought that this would show the politicians who wanted the incinerator that they had made a big mistake.

The Freeholders refused to allow the referendum. They wanted to continue with their plans for a garbage incinerator. ***Now this has all changed.***

Members of the citizens group convinced 6 towns in the county to hold local referendums on the incinerator question. The special elections took place last month. ***Every town voted against the incinerator.*** The vote was more than 2 to 1 against the garbage incinerator.

The vote shook up the powers-that-be. The Board of Freeholders is now considering a 3 year moratorium, preventing the construction of the huge incinerator. They want to use the time to study alternatives that can be used instead of burning garbage.

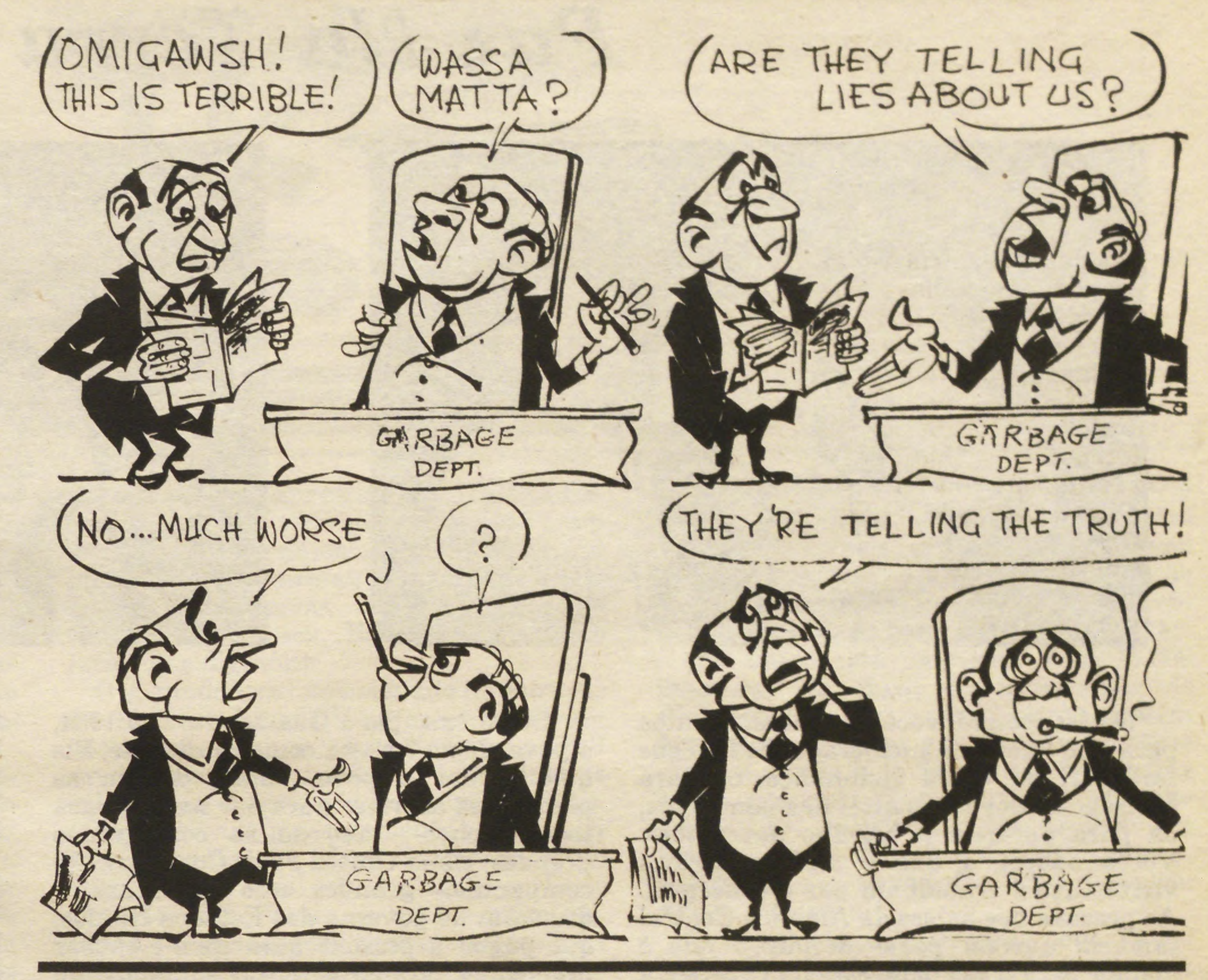
The Freeholders are worried about the air pollution, the huge costs, and the fact that the incinerator ash is toxic.

The main problem facing the Freeholders is that they have an agreement with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) which forces them to build a huge garbage incinerator. They are asking the State Legislature to pass a law that would allow them to stop construction of the incinerator without suffering any bad effects from the DEP.

The towns that voted against the incinerator were: Beachwood, Seaside Park, South Toms River, Waretown, and Lacey and Barnegat Townships.

If the Freeholders do not kill the incinerator plans, the town where it was to be built will take them to court. Mayor Connors of Lacey Township has expressed his opposition to the incinerator.





Ironbound Residents Proven Right Again

During the last few years, members of the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)** have talked a lot about the financial risks, and the dioxin problems of garbage incinerators. Government and industry officials have said that they were wrong, that they didn't have enough scientific and economic training to know what they were talking about. Well, those officials have to eat their words again.

1. Ironbound residents have said that officials were lying about the cost of burning garbage. Essex County officials first said that the garbage could be burned at a cost of $25 a ton. Later they said $65 a ton. Members of the **ICATW** said it would be **about $200 a ton.** Well, now the head of the DEP admits that it will probably be more like $200 a ton!

2. Ironbound residents have said that the garbage incinerator would not generate as much electricity as DEP officials said it would, and that the plant would break down more frequently than the officials were promising, and the garbage would have to be taken to a landfill instead. The president of one of the large corporations that wants to build garbage incinerators recently said in a magazine article that he expected that 50% of the incinerators would not generate as much electricity as promised, and that 50% would not burn all the garbage they were promising.

3. Ironbound residents, after studying the work of Dr. Barry Commoner, the noted environmental scientist, said that the dioxin problem could not be solved because the dioxins were created after the gases left the incinerator's burning chamber. Well, 11 German scientists, working in 2 different project groups, at two different places in West Germany, recently said that the Ironbound residents were right. They presented scientific papers at the **Dioxin '87 International Symposium** held at the University of Nevada on Oct. 4 - 9, 1987.

Yet another example of Ironbound residents being right is the recent discovery that the former director of the Essex County Division of Solid Waste Management has gotten a job working for Ogden-Martin, one of the huge corporations in the business of building garbage incinerators. Last July, we reported in ***Ironbound Voices*** that this had become a common occurrence. Members of the ICATW had predicted that one or more Essex County official would eventually get jobs in companies that build garbage incinerators. (We do not know how much of a salary increase this man got).

Since the Essex County garbage incinerator was first proposed, City officials have claimed that there would not be very much ash produced. Members of the **ICATW** have said that the garbage incinerator would produce 40 tons of ash for every 100 tons of garbage it took in. A community group in New York State recently got a copy of a memo sent by a member of the consulting firm hired by Essex County. The memo states that they now expect the incinerator to produce at least **250,000 tons of ash per year** - just what the **ICATW** had said!

Warehouse Still A Danger

Four years after 20,000 containers of toxic chemicals were found at 140 Thomas St., the story is still not over. Neighbors led a successful fight to get city and state officials to move the hazardous chemicals out of the building. But the warehouse is still dangerous.

Despite a court order, the windows have never been boarded up. The gates to the property are not locked. Doors to the building itself are open. Residents of the area are afraid that children could be hurt playing in the building, or that criminals could use the building for their own purposes. The neighbors fears were proven on November 23, when a fire was started behind the building. (The whole discovery of the chemicals in 140 Thomas St. happened after another fire there).

The City of Newark owns the building, since they foreclosed on the property because back taxes had not been paid.

"We have met with a lawyer at the N.J. Public Advocate's office so we can take whatever legal action we need to in order to get this building propertly locked up," said Joe Nardone, one of the neighbors who led the fight to clean up 140 Thomas St. "We have contacted Mayor James and told him we expect the City to take action. Our lives are threatened, while they are playing games."

Paz Na Terra





"No Ironbound, vocês trabalham juntos para não terem um incinerador de lixo que fará mal na vossa vizinhança, ou para abrirem de novo o quartel das bombeiros, ou para pararem o barulho dos aviões. Vocês sabem o que é melhor para a vizinhança e trabalham par o conseguir. As pessoas nos países da America Central tambem querem poder decidir o que é melhor para o seu país. Eles não querem a administração do Regan que decida por eles."

A oradora era a Irmã Carla Barr, oradora convidada no Jantar de Esparguette para Paz na Terra doado pelo **Projecto de Educação da Paz no Ironbound** no dia 4 de Dezembro.

"Os Estados Unidos tem estado a controlar o que passa na America Central desde o século 19. Por exemplo, Nicarágua, foi invadida pela Marinha dos Estados Unidos nos anos 20 e eles não saíram durante anos. Quando saíram, os Estados Unidos pôs lá o ditador Somoza, a familia do qual é uma das familias mais ricas do mundo. Em 1979, o povo de Nicarágua fizeram um golpe de estado de deitaram o Somoza abaixo. Desde então, os Estados Unidos estão a tentar controlar-los de novo dando dinheira aos contras para deitarem abaixo o legitimo e popular governo. O povo de Nicarágua quer governar o seu próprio país, não quer o governo dos Estados Unidos dizendo-lhes o que têm de fazer."

"Outro exemplo é Guatemala. Em 1954, o povo elegiu Arbenz como presidente. Ele quis ajudar o povo, então, dividiu as plantações enormes para dar terreno para todo o povo - não só às companhias grandes, como United Fruit Company. As companhias grandes não gastaram, e disseram ao governo dos Estados Unidos, que pagou a pessoas para irem e causar problemas para Arbenz, que em tempo foi forçado a demitir-se."

"Agora mesmo o nosso governo está dando $1 1/2 milhões por dia ao governo de El Salvador. O governo está a usa-lo para comprar armas, e equipamento militar. Pessoas comuns estão a ser rapetadas, torturadas, e mortas pela policia militar. E estão a viver numa pobreza terrivel. A gente de lá quer paz. Querem ajuda, mas não bombas, e armas e granadas de mão."

"Voçês querem controlar a vossa vizinhança. O povo da america Central quer controlar o seu país. Devemos dizer aos nossos oficiais eleitos que deveriam sair de lá e deixar o povo da America Central decidirem como vão governar os seus países."

Umas 100 pessoas foram no Jantar de Esparquette na Igreja de St. Stephan. O salão estava decorado com os lindos posters desenhados pelos estudantes de muitas escolas da area. Os ganhadores foram convidados ao jantar, e receberam prêmios. Os estudantes que ganharam foram:

Paul Morales, St. Benedict's, 2 classe
John Couto, St. Benedict's, 1 classe
Tony Almeida, St. Benedict's, 2 classe
Jessica Rodriguez, South St., 3 classe
Victor Fernandes, St. Benedict's, 4
Marieliza Berdicia, South St., 5 classe
Yajaira Valentin, South St., 5 classe
Diogo Tavares, St. Benedict's, 6 classe
Rhasheda Daniels, Project Link, 7
Henry Angelini, St. Benedict's, 7
Tamika Donaldson, Project Link, 7
Paula Amaral, East Side High School
Pedro Gabriel, East Side High School
Tom Shea, Good Counsel High School
Edgar Ruiz, East Side High School

Especialmente lindos este ano foram os posters feitos pelas estudantes de Arte do East Side High School sob a direcção de Ms. Elaine Zenna, a professora de Arte.

Os posters ganhadores estarão em exposição na Biblioteca Publica da Van Buren St. durante a temporada do Natal.

Uma deliciosa refeição de esparguette foi preparada e servida. Um agradecimento especial vai para Roni Faulkner, Lorraine Limaldi, Madelyn Hoffman, Suzanne Faulkner, Ed., às pessoas da Igreja de St. Stephan, as senhoras da comunidade que peseram as mesas, o Rev. David Burgess, Rev. David Robinson, e Steve Moctezuma, e a padaria Teixeira que doou um lindo bolo que dizia ***Paz Na Terra.***

Parabens aos estudantes ganhadores!

Residentes do Ironbound Provam Mais Uma Vez De Que Tinham Razão

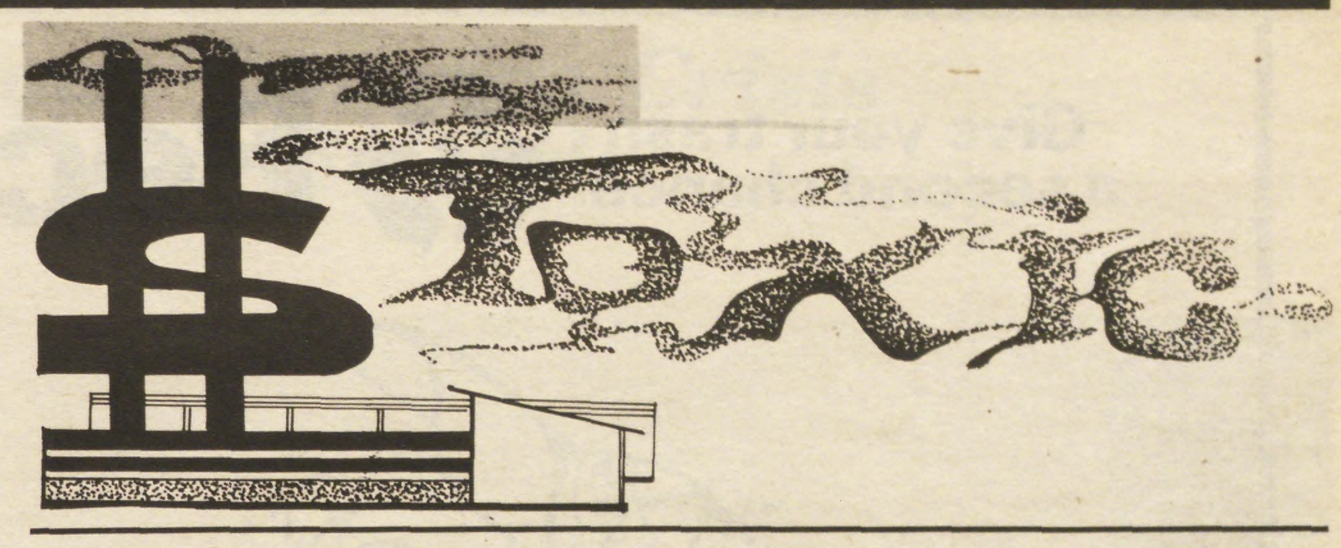
Durante os ultimos anos os membros da Organização do Ironbound Contra os Lixos Toxicos (**ICATW**) têm falado muito do risco financeiro e dos problemas do dioxin provenientes dos queimadores do lixo. Responsaveis do Governo e da Industria têm dito de que eles estavam enganados e não tinham suficientes conhecimentos cientificos e economicos para saberem do que estavam a falar. Bem, esses responsaveis oficiais vão ter que comer os seus comentarios novamente.

1. Os residentes do Ironbound disseram de que esses Oficiais estavam mentindo sobre os custos de queimar o lixo. Os Oficiais do Distrito de Essex primeiro disseram de que o lixo poderia ser queimado ao custo de $25 por tonelada. Mais tarde disseram a $65 a tonelada. Membros do **ICATW** de que seriam necessarios **cerca de $200 por tonelada.** Bem, agora o cabeça do DEP admite de que provalvelmente irá lá para os $200 por tonelada.

2. Os residentes do Ironbound disseram que o queimador do lixo não iria gerar tanta electrecidade conforme o disseram os Oficiais e de que as suas instalações iriam avariar mais vezes do que aquilo que prometeram e ainda de que o lixo acabaria tor ter se ser levado para uma lixeira. O presidente de uma das grandes companhias que querem construir o queimador do lixo, disse em Setembro ultimo num artigo duma revista, esperar que 50% dos inceneradores não gerassem tanta electrecidade conforme prometiam e que 50% também não queimaria tanto lixo conforme asseguravam.

3. Os residentes do Ironbound depois de terem estudado o trabalho do Dr. Barry Commoner, notório cientista do meio ambiente, disseram de que o problema do dioxin não poderia ser resolvido, pois os dioxins são criados dos gases que ficam nas camaras queimadoras. Bem, 11 cientistas Alemães trabalhando em 2 grupos de projectos diferentes em 2 localizações distintas na Alemamnha de West, disseram recentemente que os residentes do Ironbound tinham razão. Apresentaram documentos cientificos no **DIOXIN 87 International Symposium** que teve lugar na Universidade de Nevada de 4 a 9 de Outubro de 1987.

Lixo E Taxas



"Incineradores de lixo transformam 100 libras de lixo em 60 libras de poluição de ar e 40 libras de cinza. O governo do Condado de Essex ainda não sabe o que fazer com a cinza," disse Arnold Cohen do **Comité Contra Despejos Tóxicos do Ironbound (ICATW).**

A distribuição de cinza é o maior gasto na operação de um incinerador. Ao principio, os oficiais do Condado disseram que distribuiriam a cinza do incinerador com um gasto de $400,000 por ano. Há umas semanas, eles assinaram um contrato com um gasto básico de $23 a $35 milhões por ano, e essa quantia não incluí gastos adicionais de locais de distribuição de despejos perigosos que poderão dobrar ou triplicar os seus orçamentos. A cinza do incinerador está contaminada com chumbo, dioxin e cadmium.

Os locais de despejo que foram designados para receber a cinza do incinerador do Condado de Essex sob o Contrato de Distribuição de Cinza do Condado com o **Eastern Waste** parecem não poder realmente receber a cinza. Pesquisadores para um grupo do Ironbound investigaram dois dos três locais de despejo designados no contrato. Pessoas nas comunidades onde os locais de despejo estão situados estão combatendo contra a cinza ser levada para lá. Eles estão preocupados que a sua água de beber esteja contaminada com quimicas tóxicas.

O primeiro local, C.I.D., é dirigido pela mesma pessoa que assinou o contrato de distribuição com o condado. C.I.D. tem um juizo de $30 milhões contra eles pelos residentes que vivem aí perto por lhes terem poluído a água de beber.

De acordo com a emissão do New York Times de 30 de Setembro, o comissionário Jorling do Departamento de Conservação de Ambiente de New York (DEC) disse que o departamento trataria a cinza de incinerador como um "despejo especial." O DEC irá exigir aue ela só seja despejada em locais que tenham duplo forro. O C.I.D. tem um só forro de baixo de uma porção do seu local e nenhum no restante do local. A porção de 30 acres que não está forrada está no Registro de Locais de Despejo Suspeitos de Perigo do Estado de New York.

No dia 6 de Agosto de 1987, o comissionário Jorling do Departamento de Conservação de Ambiente e o Juiz Dickerson de Lei Administrativa anunciaram os resultados de um longo juizo em relação ao C.I.D. Foi encontrado que eles violaram os regulamentos do DEC. O C.I.D. exedeu a quantidade maxima de despejo só lido que poderia ser distribuído lá legalmente em 1985. Como resultado, as toneladas máximas permitidas de despejo sólido foram reduzidas a 400,000 toneladas por ano. (O incinerador do Condado de Essex sózinho geraria mais ou menos **250,000** toneladas de cinza por ano.) Tambem, o C.I.D. violou outros regulamentos de cheiro por falta de cobrir o lixo, desordem, e outros assuntos.

O C.I.D. tem só mais 2 a 3 milhões de toneladas de capacidade restantes. O seu permite termina em Setembro de 1990. Despejos não podem ser feitos aos Domingos, Sábadas de tarde, ou entre as 5 da manhã e a 7 da manhã. Durante o inverno, o local está frequentemente fechado devido às quedas de neve que sempre cailem na área de Buffalo. Isto quer dizer que haveria muitas vezes quando o Condado de Essex não poderia mandar a cinza para Buffalo e ***ela se amontoaria no Ironbound.***

Finalmente, a lei exige que o C.I.D. adquira aprovação para a distribuição de cinza de incinerador. **Eles ainda não receberam a aprovação.** STEP(esforcando-nos para terminar a poluição), um grupo local de ambiente ja estão a circular uma petição protestando qualquer alojamento aí de cinza do incinerador do Condado do Essex. Este grupo pediu o juizo investigatório.

O segundo local mencionado no contrato é o **Modern Landfill.** O terreno para ser usado para a expanção do Modern Landfill presentemente contém 225,000 jardas cubicas de despejos rádioativos. Residentes locais estão presentemente lutando por uma limpeza. Os Canadienses já estão acusando o local de poluírem o Lago Ontário com dioxin e outras químicas. Cinza do incineradro provavelmente está contaminada com dioxin.

O local foi préviamente usado para a distribuição de despejas industriais. O New York Interagency Task Force Report diz que o local está confirmado um "local perigoso de despejo."

O Condado não recebeu nenhuma prova que as corporações donas destes locais seriam capazes de pagar para corrigir quaisquers problemas. Se qualquer dos dirigentes dos locais (recebendo cinza do Condado de Essex) declara bancarota, o Condado pode ser responsável pela limpeza do local inteiro baseado no cinza ser declarada um despejo perigoso e a doutrina legal de 'seguros juntos.' Isto custará muito dinheiro aos residentes que pagam taxas do Condado de Essex porque **pelo menos um dos locais de despejo (Modern Landfill) já foi provada como contaminada.**

O governo do Condado de Essex ou se recusou a investigar as companhias que dirigem os locais de despejo para onde a cinza seria levada, ou ocultaram a informação de proposito. O resultado é o mesmo em qualquer caso. O contrato incluí pagamentos de mais de um milhão de dólares entre agora e 1991 sem seguranças de que **qualquer** despejo do Condado de Essex será alguma vez distribuido sob o contrato. É ainda possível que os residentes do Condado de Essex serão obrigados a pagar com taxas a limpeza de 2 locais de despejo de New York.

Outras Cidades Tiveram Problemas

Há alguns meses, houve muitas notícias do barco de lixo de New York. OUtros dois barcos carregando cinza de incinerador de Philadelphia têm navegado o mundo em busca dum lugar para despejar a cinza.

Um barco está carregado com 15,000 toneladas de cinza do incinerador de Philadelphia. Tem andado à procura dum **lugar para** despejar aquela cinza durante **um ano, desde 5 de Setembro 1986! A sua carga** tem sido rejeitada tã longe como Africa. Foi rejeitada pelas oficiais em Bahamas, e Republica Dominicana, Honduras e a nação de Guiné-Bisau na Africa Ocidental.

O outro barco carregado com 27,000 toneladas de cinza do incinerador de Philadelphia. Tinha contratado para carregar a cinza para o Panamá por $9 milhões. Oficiais do Panamá recusaram-se a aceitar a cinza por relates de que talvez seja tóxica.

A cinza foi posta nos barcos porque Philadelphia teve muitos problemas em tentar despéja-la neste país. ***Salvem o Nosso Condado de Liverpool Este, Ohio,*** fizeram um bloqueio humano para prevenirem o despejo da cinza de Philadelphia. Eles sucederam em pararem o despejo. O Departamento de Saúde de South Carolina proíbui o despejo de qualquer cinza que contenha despejo tóxico. Isto proíbiu Philadelphia de trazer a sua cinza a Summerville, S.C.

Outras cidades tiveram problemas semelhantes. Um incinerador de Auburn, Maine, construído em 1981, têm de pôr a sua cinza em bidões e levá-la a uma facilidade de despejo perigoso em Ohio. Um incinerador proposto para Rutland, Vermont está a perder o seu fiador porque não podem encontrar onde pôr a cinza. Residentes de Bristol e Sunderland opõem-se aos planos de pôr a cinza nos seus despejos.

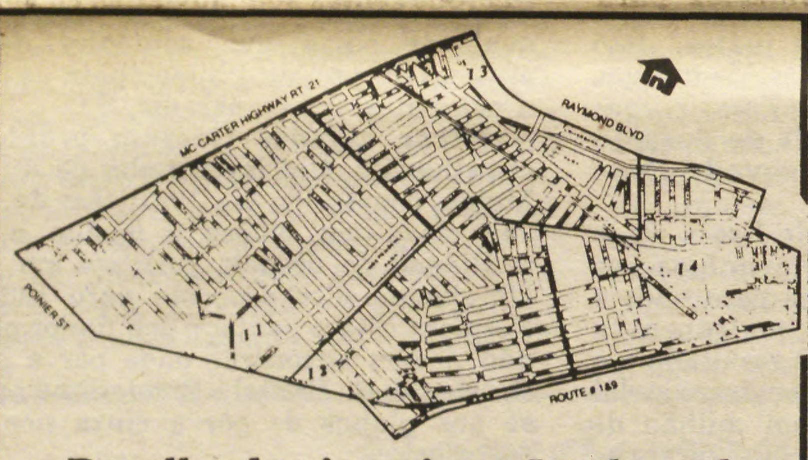
Parece que os oficiais do Condado de Essex queriam assinar um contrato, qualquer contrato, para tentarem provar que eles sabiam o que fazer com a cinza. A verdade é que os pagadores de taxes terão de pagar um monte de dinheiro e ainda nem sequer há um lugar para pôr a cinza.

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O Ironbound vai fazer a reciclagem dos jornais! Esteja alerta!

A 8 de Dezembro comecará no Ironbound, àrea de Newark, a recolha dos jornais postos à beira do passeio.



Recolha dos jornais no Ironbound

11
Segunda-feira
1ª-3ª semana
de cada mês

Ave A
Ave B
Ave C
Adams St
Astor St
Calumet St
Chestnut St
Clifford St
Dawson St
Delancy St
Emmet St
Garden St
Hermon St
Jefferson St
Johnson St
E Kinney St
Malvern
Miller St
Murray St
New York St
Nichols
Pacific St
Parkhurst St
Poinier St
South St
Tomkins Pt Road
Vanderpool St
Vesey St
Walnut St
Warwick
Wright St

12
Quinta-feira
1ª-3ª semana
de cada mês

Alyea St
Ann St
Backus St
Barbara
Chestnut St
Clifford St
Darcy St
Delancy St
Denbigh St
Elm St
Ferdon St
Garrison
Gotthart
Hanover
Hennesy St
Hensler
Houston St
Jabez
E Kinney
Komorn
Kossuth
Lafayette
Lang St
Malvern
Marne St
Napolean St
Nichols St
New York Ave
Oliver St
Patterson St
Polk
Pulaski St
Rome
South St
Stockton St
Van Buren St
Varnum St
Walnut St
Wall St
Wheeler Point Road
Wilson Ave

13
Segunda-feira
2ª-4ª semana
de cada mês

Adams
Bruen St
Chambers St
Clover St
Commerce St
Congress St
Downing St
Ferguson St
Ferry St
Filmore
Green St
Hamilton St
Jackson
Jefferson
Lafayette St
Madison
Market St
McWhorter St
Merchant
Monroe
Polk
Prospect St
Raymond Blvd
Somme
Van Buren St
Union St

14
Quinta-feira
2ª-4ª semana
de cada mes

Barbara St
Berlin St
Brinsmaid Pl
Ball St
Chapel St
Charles St
Christie St
Cortland St
Darcy St
Fillmore St
Ferry St
Freeman St
George St
Hawkins St
Komorn St
Kossuth St
Lentz Ave
Lexington St
Main St
Manufacturers Pl
Magazine St
Magaretta St
Marne St
Mary St
McGregor Ave
Mott St
Niagara St
Oxford St
Richards St
Rome St
Schalk St
Somme St
St Francis
Vincent St

Os jornais devem ser separados do outro lixo.

Os jornais devem ser atados em molhos e colocados à beira do passeio para serem recolhidos.

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NEWARK

RECYCLES

Porque Tenemos Crisis De Vivienda

La mayoria de la gente saben por sus propias experiencias como de altas se han puesto las rentas y como dificil es encontrar apartamentos en Newark. Pero mucha gente no sabe porque esto esta pasando.

Muchas de las razones por la crisis de viviendas fueron presentadas durante ***Justicia Para Todos: Una Audiencia en la Criticade Viviendas.*** La audiencia de la gente fue tenida en Nov. 21.

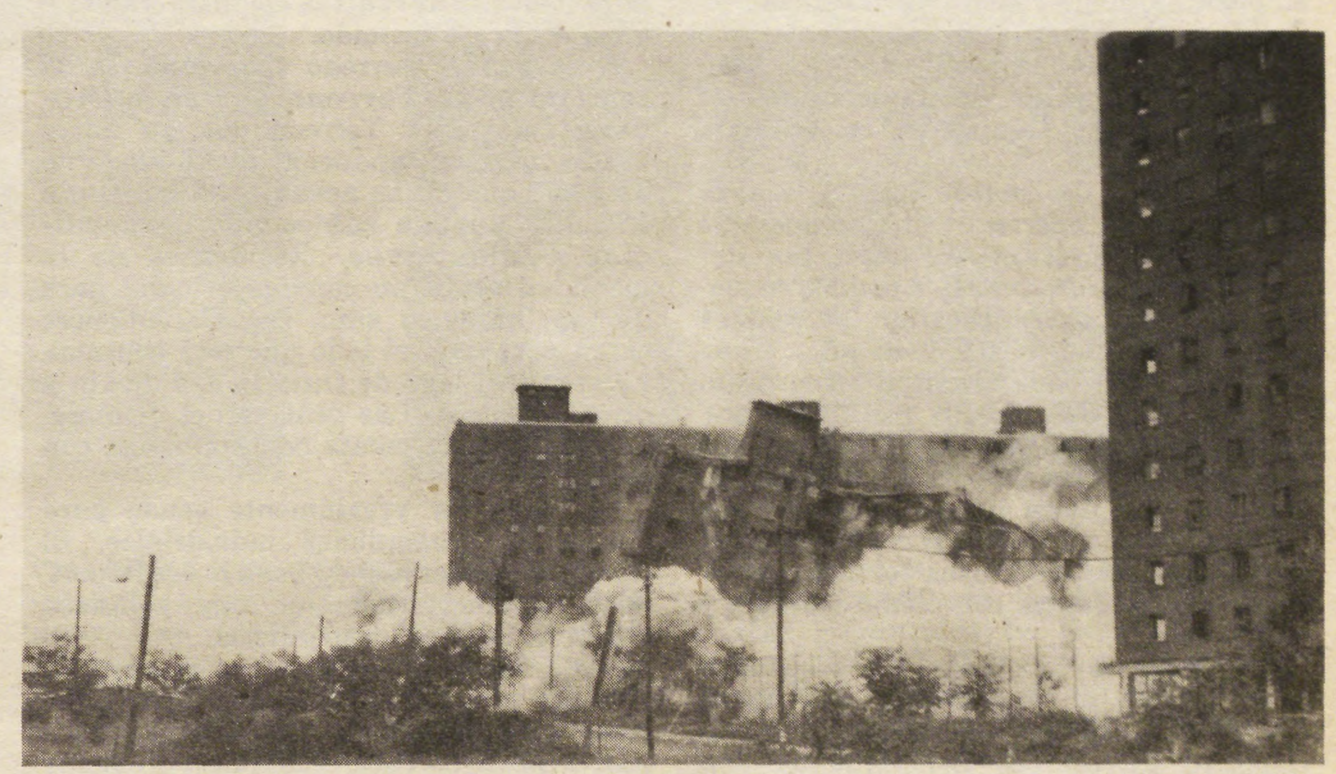
Viviendas publicas de apartamentos fueron hechas con el dinero del tax en orden de proveer hogares para la gente con rentas razonables. En Mayo del 1987, la Autoridad de Viviendas (NHA) empezó a dinamitar edificios que contenian miles de apartamentos. Por los ultimos diez años la NHA rehuso gastar dinero para mantenimiento o seguridad de los edificios. Tambien rehusaron gastar como 100 millones que el govierno federal les dio para arreglar los edificios. Entonces usaron la pobre condición de los edificios para volarlos. La NHA planea destruir 39 edificios, conteniendo miles de apartamentos, aunque hay 13,000 personas en su lista de espera. Ellos replasaran solo un pequeño porcentaje de lo que estan destruyendo.

"Cuando los oficiales electos hablan de todos los edificios nuevos que se estan construyendo en Newark ahora, lo que no dicen es que es muy caro para la mayoria de la gente pagar," dijo el Councilman Donald Tucker, el primer orador en la Audiencia de la Gente. "Hay una tremenda necesidad de viviendas para la gente de poco sueldo. El problema era malo hacen 20 años, y se ha puesto mucho peor. Miles de casas de 2 y 3 marcos han sido derrumbadas. La NHA esta volando edificios que pueden proveer hogares para miles de personas. En vez de hacer mas viviendas, los oficiales de la ciudad estan haciendo cosas que quieren decir que vamos a tener menos viviendas que podamos alcanzar."

"Esos 800 apartamentos que la NHA destruyó nunca seran re-emplazados," dijo Councilman Tucker. "La gente le tienen que decir a la NHA y a la ciudad que quieren esta destrucción parada. La NHA dice que re-plasaran lo que destruyen, pero nada mas tienen dinero para 200 casas de pueblo. Estan jugando juegos con la gente. De la unica manera que la ciudad va a parar estos derrumber, y fabricar mas viviendas para los de poco recursos es si la gente se organiza y lo hacen pasar. Los politicos no lo van a ser por ellos mismos. A menos que toda la gente aqui se organice, nada va a pasar."

Aunque con tiempo frio, mas de 80 personas attendieron la Audiencia de la Gente. El panel que oyo el testimonio incluyó a Vic De Luca, del Ironbound Community Corporation, y representantes del Archdiocese de Newark Comssion de Paz y Justicia, los Trabajadores de Comunicación de America (CWA), la Liga Junior, y Horizontes Periodico. Fue organizada por ***Derecho a Viviendas*** y la***Coalición Para Salvar el Control de Rentas en Newark.*** Mas de 30 oradores presentaron testimonio de las cosas que estan haciendo el problema de vivienda peor.

Muchos de los que hablaron en la Audienca de la Gente eran inquilinos en edificios grandes donde servicios que los residentes pagaban no estaban siendo provecidos. Esta gente temian que las condiciones en sus edificios continuarian a empeorarse y no tendrian a donde mudarse, y que las rentas subirian tanto que no pudiesen pagarlas.



La Autoridad de Viviendas empezó a dinamitar edificios que contenian miles de apartamentos, aunque hay miles de personas en su lista de espera.

"Nuestro edificio no tiene calefación la major parte del tiempo. Tuvimos una inspeción hace poco que tuvo 742 violaciones del codico que no han sido correjidas. Inquilinos tienen que organizarse y demandar que algo sea hecho con estos problemas o no tendremos donde vivir," dijo Nate Bowman del 515 Elizabeth Ave.

En algunos de estos edificios, la Oficina Federal de Viviendas (HUD) tiene el mortgage o provee subsidarios para ayudar inquilinos a pagar la renta. En estos edificios, HUD esta supuesto a ver que la vivienda este "Decente y segura." Pero HUD en muchas ocaciones no presta atención a los problemas en el edificio. "Yo creo que HUD y los jeventes estan en acuerdo para destruir edificios buenos y empujar a gente como nosotros a la calle," dijo Francine Christopher del 440 Elizabeth Ave. "Es tambien increible que los dueños demanden 23% de subida en rentas, como lo hicieron en nuestro edificio. Los oficiales de HUD pretenden que hay un sistema para nuestros comentarios, pero ellos ignoran lo que decimos comoquiera. Tenemos que unirnos, trabajar juntos, y salvar nuestros hogares."

Inquilinos en 10 grandes complejos de apartamentos recientemente tuvieron una demostración al frente de oficinas de HUD en Newark. Los inquilinos esperan que trabajando juntos, y asiendo sus problemas publicos pueden hacer que HUD tome alguna acción para resolver algunos de sus problemas en su edificio, y mantener sus hogares decentes.

Para muchos es muy tarde. Rentas altas los han forzado fuera de sus hogares. Hay un estimado de 10,000 personas sin hogar en Newark. Muchas de estas familias buscan ayuda temporaria en 'shelters' en Newark. Pero todos los 'shelters' juntos solo tienen algunos cientos de camas. El Departamento del Welfare del Essex County esta pagando por cientos de familias para que viven en hoteles. Pero las familias estan lejos de sus familias, escuelas y trabajos.

Rev. Eric Duff, de los 'Apostles Casa de Familias', donde familias sin casa encuentran un sitio temporario para estar, dice, "La principal razon por la cual la gente esta sin hogar es porque no pueden pagar las altas rentas en esta area. Cual es la esperanza para estas mujeres y niños sin hogar? No hay esperanza cuando los oficiales de la ciudad y la NHA estan volando apartamentos alcansables. ¿Donde van la gente a vivir? Algunos de estos niños estan confrontando una vida de no tener sitio para vivir."

Mukasa Kumanyika del Isaiah House Family Shelter en East Orange dijo que hay 2000 gente sin hogar alli y 98% de ellos son mujeres solas con niños.

Control De Rentas Un Necesidade

Porque rentas son muy altas en el area, control de rentas viene siendo uno de las pocas protecciones que los inquilinos tienen. El law de control de rentas en Newark fue pasado en 1973. Aunque la ley no cubre edificios de HUD, ayuda a miles de inquilinos en edificios privados, controlando la cantidad que el dueño puede subir la renta en uno año. La ley le da tambien a inquilinos otros derechos, como el derecho de recivir servicios como caliente y agua caliente en cambio por la renta que pagan, y pagar menos si no reciben estos servicios.

Bill Holland, inquilino en 80 Grafton Ave., habló de la importancia de tener control de las rentas. "Sin control de las rentas no tenemos oportunidad. Si tu consigues a alguien opuesto a control de las rentas es el dueño y no el inquilino. La gente no podrian pagar las rentas sin el."

Los dueños tambien tratan de encontrar boquetes en la ley de control de las rentas que los dejan subir la renta hasta las nuves. Geraldine Howard, del 25 Van Velsor Pl., dijo como el dueño estaba pidiendo una subida re renta sin limite diciendo que habia hecho 're-habilitación substanciosa' al edificio. "Todo lo que hiso fue pintar un poco y algunas cosas que estaba supuesto hacer para el mantenimiento normal del edificio," dijo Ms. Howard. "Entonces el dijo que eso era 're-habilitación substancial.' Lo que el quiere hacer es poner las rentas tan altas que nos tengamos que ir, y despues el puede cambiar el edificio a condominiums."

"Boquetes asi en la ley es una de las razones por las cuales conducimos peticiones para hacer las leyes de rentas de control mas fuerte," dijo Frank Hutchins de la **Coalición Para Salvar el Control de las Rentas.** "Una vez tengamos suficientes nombres en estas petitiones, el City Council tendra que adoptar nuestra

cont. p. 10

Basura Y Impuestos

"Los incineradores de basura transforman 100 libras de basura en 68 libras de aire contaminado y 40 libras de cenizas. El Condado de Essex todavia no sabe que hacer con esas cenizas," dijo Arnold Cohen del **Comité de Ironbound en Contra de los Desperdicios Tóxicos (ICATW).**

El deposito de cenizas hace el mayor problema, de operar el incinerador de basuras. Primeramente oficiales del condado alegaron que ellos podian encontrar un lugar para depositar las cenizas por un costo de $400,000 al año. Unas semanas atrás, ellos firmaron un contrato con el costo de **$23-35 millones por año**, y aún asi esa cantidad no incluye los costos adicionales de peligrosos desperdicios que van hacer depositados en otros lugares que puede doblar el costo o tripicar sus estimados. Las cenizas del incinerador estan contaminadas con plomo y dioxin y 'cadmium.'

Los terrenos que han sido diseñados para recibir el incinerador del Essex County y sus cenizas, bajo el Contrato de Deposito de cenizas del Condado con **Eastern Waste** parece que está indispuesto en la actualidad a recibir las cenizas. Investigadores para el grupo de Ironbound han investigado dos de los tres terrenos designados en el contrato. La gente en las comunidades donde los terrenos son localizados estan luchando en contra de que el Condado de Essex lleven las cenizas a ese area. Ellos estan muy preocupados por el agua que han de tomar que no esté conteniendo tóxicos quimicos.

El primer terreno, C.I.D., está operando por la misma persona que firmó el contrato con el Condado. C.I.D. está demandado por residentes de los alrededores que viven cerca por $30 millones por contaminar al agua potable.

De acuerdo con el articulo que apareció en Sept. 30 en el *New York Times*, New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Comisionado Jorling dijo que el departamento puede tratar las cenizas del incinerador como "Un desperdicio especial." El DEC requerirá que solamente se depositen en terrenos que tengan un liner doble. C.I.D. tiene solamente un solo liner bajo una porción de sus terrenos y no tienen liner debajo de los que quedan.

En Agosto 6, 1987, el Comisionado Jorling y el administrativo de ley Juez Dickerson anunciaron los resultados de una larga investigación acerca del C.I.D. Se encontró que a violado las regulaciones del DEC. C.I.D. se ha exedido la suma al maximo de desperdicios olidos que legalmente se puedan depositar en esa area en 1985. Como reusltado solo le han permitido el maximo que es de 400,000 toneladas por año o sea le redujeron. (El incinerador del Condado de Essex va a generar cerca de 250,000 toneladas de cenizas por año por el mismo.) En adición, C.I.D. a violado las regulaciones en pestes, fallando en cubrir bién la basura, y otras cosas.

C.I.D. tiene solo de 2-3 millones de toneladas de capacidad que le quedan. Su permiso expira en Sept., 1990. No se puede votar basura los domingos ni sábado por las tardes ni entre 5 p.m. y 7 a.m. Durante el invierno, los terrenos muchas veces son cerrados debido a las nevadas fuertes que ocurren tan frecuentemente en el area de Buffalo. Esto quiere decir que circunstancias similares van a ocurrir aquí y cuándo no puedan llegar las cenizas a Buffalo, las van a tener que hechar aqui y van a ver **montones de cenizas acumuladas aquí** en Ironbound.

Finalmente, la ley requiere que C.I.D. obtenga la aprovación del Departamento de Conservación Ambiental de New York para deposito de cenizas del incinerador, y ellos no lo ha recibido.

El segundo terrreno mencionó en el contrato es un **Terreno Moderno (Modern Landfill).** Terreno que va hacer usado para la expansión de el Moderno Terreno, que **en la actualidad contiene 225,000 yardas cubicas de desperdicios radioactivos.** Residentes de la localidad están an constante lucha para que se limpie al sitio. Los Canadiences estan acusando el lado que está contaminando ya el lago de Ontario con dioxin y otros quimicos. Las cenizas del incinerador ya probablemente contaminadas con dioxin.

El lugar fué previamente usado para despositar desperdicios industriales. El 'New York Interagency Task Force Report' confirmó el sitio, como un lugar peligroso dónde se hechan desperdicios.

El Condado no ha recibido pruebas de que las corporaciones a que pertenecen estos terrenos puedan y esten dispuestas a pagar para corregir cualquier problema que se presente. Si alguno de los que opera esos terrenos (que recibin las cenizas del Condado de Essex) se declara en banca rota - el condado tiene que hacerse responsable para la limpieza de todo el terreno basada en que ya las cenizas se hallan declarado un peligro y la doctrina legal de 'juntar y hacerce responsable al problema.' Esto le va a costar al los pagadores de impuestos del Condado bastante porque por lo menos uno de los terrenos (Terrenos Modernos) ya se le ha probado que estan contaminados.

El gobierno del Condado de Essex ha reusa a la investigación que opera los terrenos dónde las cenizas van hacer colocados, o ellos a propósito han ocultado información. El resultado es el mismo de cualquier manera. El contrato incluye pagos de sobre un millón de dolares entre ahora y 1991 con ninguna seguridad que **ningún desperdicio del Condado de Essex nunca se podrá desacer del contrato.** Es muy posible que los pagadores de impuestos del Condado de Essex se **vean obligados a pagar por la limpieza de 2 terrenos en el estado de New York.**

Problemas Con Las Cenizas

Unos meses atrás, hubo unas cuantas **noticias** hacerca de la basura de New York. Otros dos bagones corgando cenizas de incineradores desde Philadelphia, han estado navegando por todo el mundo buscando un lugar dónde depositar las cenizas del incinerador. Se está buscando un lugar dónde depositar esos cenizas por espacio de un año, desde Sept. 5, 1986! El cargamento de cenizas han sido rechazado desde muy lejos como Africa! Ha sido rechazado por los oficiales de las Bahamas, los de Republica Dominicana, Honduras y el Oeste de Africa nación de Guinea-Bissau.

El otro cargamento con 27,000 toneladas de cenizas del incinerador desde Philadelphia lo han tratado de llevar a Panamá pagando **$9 millones** y los oficiales de Panamá han rechazado la idea debido al peligro que significa las cenizas toxicas.

Las cenizas han sido puestas en bagones porque Philadelphia ha tenido muchas problemas tratando de votar las cenizas en este pais. Otros pueblos tienen problemas similares. En Auburn, Maine, un incinerador construido en 1981, ha tenido que poner las cenizas en drones y llevarlas a un peligroso lugar de basuras en Ohio. Un supuesto incinerador en Rutland, Vermont está perdiendo respaldo financiero porque no encuentran un lugar dónde hechar las cenizas. Residentes de Bristol y Sunderland se estan oponiendo a los planes que tienen de llevar las cenizas a sus terrenos.

Parece ser que los oficiales del Condado de Essex, quieren firmar un contrato, cualquier contrato, para tratar de probar que ellos si saben lo que van con las cenizas. La verdad es que los pagadores de impuestos del Condado van a tener que **pagar *una inmensa cantidad de dinero*** y todavia no se ha encontrado un lugar en donde depositar las cenizas.

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Crisis De Vivienda

ley que de mas protección a inquilinos, o ponerlo al voto de toda la gente."

Cambiando edificios de apartamentos a condominiums es otra razon por la cual Newark esta perdiendo apartamentos al alcanze.

B.T. Mathis, un residente en un edificio en Chancellor Ave. en el que el dueño quiere convertirlo en condominium, tambien habló de la situacción. "Con conversion a condo, el dueño vende el apartamento. Pero caso nadie ninguno de los inquilinos puede comprar su apartamento. La gente de poco o mediano salario no pueden, y no tienen donde ir. ¿Que va a pasar a aquellos que no puedan comprar estos hogares?"

Cambiando edificios a condominiums a causando a miles de alquilinos en Hoboken y Jersey City a ser forzados de sus hogares. Ahora los contratistas que han hecho mucho dinero en esos pueblos ahora estan viniendo para Newark. Hay 8 edificios en Elizabeth Ave., que van a ser vendidos como condominiums.

"Inquilinos tienen que preguntar a los oficiales electos en Newark porquien estan mas preocupados: contratistas viniendo para Newark o la gente de Newark?" dijo Sr. Mathis.

Otra gente estan para hacer dinero de la crisis de viviendas. "Por años el Alcalde Gibson contribuyo para dejar deteriorar los Columbus Homes. Ahora el esta para hacerse de mucho dinero cuando vuelven los edificios y edifiguen casas para mediano y alto ingreso," dijo Jeff Fleischer, otro orador en la Audiencia de la Gente. Elizabeth Sykes, una maestra con muchos de los estudiantes que viven en Colmbus Homes, testifico como la NHA esta sacandó la gente ya, para no tener que relocarlos despues cuando vayan a volar el edificio. Ella dijo que la NHA a dejado gente irse a riendas de la renta y no han dicho nada. Y ahora de momento estan demandando toda la renta y votando las familias que no pueden pagar. Cuando una familia es echada se unen a vivir a otra familia, y entonces las dos familias son echadas. "Estan forzando para afuera tantas familias como puedan," ella dijo.

Sr. Fleischer tambien criticó la manera que los oficiales de la ciudad estan usando el dinero que obtuvieron por la decisión de la corte de 'Mt. Laurel.' El dinero estaba supuesto a proveer casas para gente de poco ingreso. Pero esta siendo usado para ases casas de pueblo que solo aquellos de alto ingreso pueden obtener.

A la conclusión de la Audiencia, Vic De Luca dijo que los miembros del panel harian un reporte acerca del testimonio que habian oido en ese dia.

Nancy Zak recordó a todos presente que la audiencia de la gente era solo un paso, y que los inquilinos tendrian que continuar trabajando juntos para conseguir acción en sus problemas, y empujar para la construcción de viviendas que de verdad sea alcanzable para la gente de poco ingreso.

Paz En El Mundo





"En el Ironbound todos trabajamos juntos para mantener afuera un incinerador de basura que destruyera nuestra vecindad, o para re-abrir el cuerpo de bomberos o para dar alto a el ruido de aviones. Tu sabes que es lo mejor para la vecindad y trabajas para realizarlo. Los pueblos en centro america quieren decidir lo que es mejor para sus paises tambien. No quieren que la administración Reagan decida por ellos."

La oradora fue la monja Carla Barr, invitada especial a "La Cena de Paz en el Mundo" auspiciado por el **Ironbound Peace Education Project** en Dec. 4.

"Los Estados Unidos han estado controlando centro America desde el siglo 19. Por ejemplo, en Nicaragua, la marina de los Estados Unidos invadieron en los 1920's y se quedaron en el pais por muchos años. Cuando la marina se fue, los Estados Unidos instalaron el dictador Somoza, quien familia es una de las mas ricas en el mundo. En 1979, el pueblo de Nicaragua tuvieron una revolución y sacaron a Somoza. Desde ese entonces los Estados Unidos han tratado de tomar control de Nicaragua dandole dinero a la contra para que derrumba un gobierno popular y legitimo. El pueblo de Nicaragua quieren controlan su pais y no que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos les vaya dictar."

"Otro ejemplo es Guatemala. En 1954, el pueblo electo Arbenz como su presidente. El queria ayudar a su pueblo, y dividio las grandes plantaciones para darle tierra a los pueblos y no solamente a las grandes compañias como la United Fruit Company. Las grandes compañias estaban furiosas, y se quejaron al gobierno estadounidense quien pago a grupos e individuos para que le crean problemas a Arbenz y que eventualmente lo forsaron a resignar."

"Ahora mismo nuestro gobierno le da **$1.5 millon de dolares por dia** a el gobierno de El Salvador. Ese gobierno lo usa para comprar armamentos y materiales militares. Mientras tanto el pueblo commun son torturados, secuestrados y matados por la policia militar. Ellos viven en una pobresa terrible. El pueblo quiere su paz. Ellos quieren ayuda, no bombas, revolves y granadas."

"Ustedes quieren control de su comunidad. El pueblo de centro america quiere controlar a su mismo pais. Nosotros debemos comunicarnos con nuestros oficiales elegidos diciendoles que nuestro gobierno debe salir de centro america para que el mismo pueblo decida como va a correr a sus mismo paises."

Casi cien personas asistieron la cena de espagetti en la iglesia de St. Stephan. El cuarto fue decorado por bonitos ficheros de paz dibuyados por estudiantes de las muchas escuelas del area. Los ganadores fueron invitados especiales a la cena y recibieron premios. Los estudiantes ganadores son:

Paul Morales, St. Benedict's, Gr.2
John Couto, St. Benedict's, Gr.1
Tony Almeida, St. Benedict's, Gr.2
Jessica Rodriguez, South St., Gr.3
Victor Fernandes, St. Benedict's, Gr.4
Miguel Pita, St. Benedict's, Gr. 4
Marieliza Berdecia, South St., Gr.5
Yajaira Valentin, South St., Gr.5
Diogo Tavares, St. Benedict's, Gr.6
Rhasheda Daniels, Project Link, Gr. 7
Henry Angelini, St. Benedict's, Gr. 7
Tamika Donaldson, Project Link, Gr. 7
Paula Amaral, East Side High School
Pedro Gabriel, East Side High School
Tom Shea, Good Counsel High School
Edgar Ruiz, East Side High School

Los ficheros hechos por los estudiantes de la East Side High School bajo la dirección de una maestra de arte la profesora Elaine Zenna, fueron especialmente bellos.

Los ficheros ganadores seran demuestrado en la biblioteca de Van Buren St. durante las pascuas.

La deliciosa cena fue preparada y servido. Gracias especiales se da a Roni Faulkner, Lorraine limaldi, Madelyn Hoffman, Suzanne Faulkner, Ed, los hombres y mujeres de la iglesia de St. Stephan, las mujeres quienes organizaron las mesas, el Rev. David Burgess, Rev. David Robinson, Steve Moctezuma, y Texeira's Bakery quienes contribuyeron un bizcocho que tenia el letrero ***Paz en el Mundo.***

¡Felicidades a todos los estudiantes ganadores!

Los Residentes Comprovados En Lo Cierto

Durante los ultimos años miembros del **Comité Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos del Ironbound (ICATW)** han hablado mucho sobre los riesgos financieras y el problema del dioxin del incinerador de basura. Oficiales del gobierno y la industria han dicho que ellos estaban equivocados y que no tenian suficiente adiestramiento cientifico y economico para saber de lo que estaban hablando. Pues bien, esos mismos oficiales tienen que comerse sus palabras otra vez.

1. Los residentes del Ironbound han dicho que esos oficiales estaban mintiendo sobre el costo de quemar la basura. Los oficiales del Condado de Essex primero dijeron que la basura podria quemarse por el costos de $25 la tonelada. Luego dijeron que por $65. Miembros del ICATW dijeron que seria al rededor de **$200** por toneladas. Bien, ahora el jefe del Departamento Inveromental (DEP) admite que probablemente será como $200 por toneladas.

2. Los residentes de Ironbound han dicho que el incinerador de basura no generaria tanta electricidad como tales oficiales dijeron y que la planta se romperia con mucha más frecuencia de lo que los oficiales prometian y la basura tendria que ser llevada al vertedero de basura. El presidente de una de las mayores corporaciones que quiere construir el incinerador de basura, recientemente dijo en un articulo de un magazin en SEptiembre, que él esperaba que un 50% de el incinerador no generaria tanta electricidad como prometido y que el 50% no quereria toda la basura que ellos estaban prometiendo.

3. Los residentes del Ironbound despues de estudiar el trabajo del Dr. Barry Commoner, el notable cientifico ambiental, dijo que el problema del dioxin no puedria ser resulto por que el dioxin era creado despues de que los gases dijaran el compartamento que quema la basura del incinerador. Bien 11 cientificos Alemanes trabajando en 2 lugares diferentes en Alemania del Oeste, recientemente dijeron que los residentes de Ironbound estaban en lo cierto. Ellos presentaron papeles cientificos en el Banquete Dioxin Internacional 87, llevado acabo en la Universidad de Nevada en Octubre 4, 1987.

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Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste

Next Meeting Date:
Tues. Jan.19
7:30 PM
Wolff Memorial Church
Ann St. & Wilson Ave.

Benefit Raffle Drawing!

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